



VOL. 62, NO. 56 MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1973 THREE CENTS



Beating Around the Bush  
with  
*Madame George*

## Myron Climbs Stairway to Paradise

...Dropped in at the posh Bilge Room of the world-famed Illicit Motor Inn where a testimonial dinner in honor of Myron Galloway, secretary of the McGill Students' Society, was in progress. Galloway is leaving, after eleven years of service, to become a regular theatre critic with the *Montreal Star*. The "Steno to the Stars" was nowhere to be seen, however, among the luminaries present. His long-time friend and confidant, Gabor Zinner (and he's just as gorgeous in person as he is in the flesh, dearie) said, "I guess we forgot to tell him about it."

Lucky Myron was not presented with a gold-plated cigarette lighter bearing the inscription "Att:Myron. Re: 11 yrs." because no one thought of getting him a gift. The Honorable David Weiner, the man with the "second-hardest job in Canada", quipped, "He would have had to countersign the check anyhow so it wouldn't have been a surprise."

Whitney Hardy, wearing an evening gown made entirely of oats and looking as radiant as Whitney Hardy ever looks said, "don't forget, Tom Cross is leaving too and we didn't think it would be right to invite Myron if we didn't invite Tom, and we didn't invite Tom." ...Things are looking up for Miss J.G. Her face-lift was so successful that her eyes are on the top of her head. You'd never know her birth certificate reads "Male."

...Called on Myron Galloway at his elegantly unfurnished basement penthouse. He was lounging in his velvet smoking jacket which he's set up like a tent in his living room. Down on the floor I asked him about his new job. "Call me Zelda," replied the neo-Ms. Heller, executing a deft pussy cat with a bread knife. Asked about his old job the hitmaker said, "fuck [redacted]" Give our regards to Broadway, Myron. ...Saw Mrs. P.T. the other day with a man who looked like her husband, but I could have been mistaken...



daily photo by Jean-michel Joffe

AN ACTRESS from the Quebec Workers' Theatre performs in a play presented last night in the Union Ballroom as part of a Quebec-Palestinian Solidarity Night. The evening was sponsored by the Arab Students' Society of McGill, the Palestinian Arab Association, the Arab Centre and the Palestinian-Quebec Solidarity Committee. Highlights of the evening included speeches on the history of the Palestinian resistance movement, solidarity messages from various progressive groups in Montreal, and a film on Palestine.

## Young people hard hit by unemployment

OTTAWA (CUP)—Unemployment hit young people harder than ever in December relative to other sections of the population.

The latest unemployment statistics show 12.2 percent of the labour force aged 14-24 were out of work last month after allowances were made for seasonal fluctuations.

The figure represented an alarming .5 percent increase from November when the seasonally adjusted unemployment figure for young people was 11.7 percent.

December's 12.2 percent position compares to an unemployment level of 6.8 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis for the entire Canadian Labour force. Some 4.9 percent of persons over the age of 24 were unemployed—5.2 percent of the men and 4.0 percent of the women. Statistics Canada does not provide sex breakdowns for labourers under the age of 25.

In November, the spread

between age groups was much narrower. Unemployment then was only 6.6 percent overall and was 11.7 for the 14-24 age group.

As usual, the inability of the Canadian economy to create jobs for all those who want work proved the direct cause for the rising unemployment figures.

The statistics also reveal startling data about the growing number of women entering the labour force.

The participation rate for women (the percentage of all Canadian women now in the labour force) has climbed 2.7 percent since December 1970. Some 37.9 percent of Canadian women were in the labour force last month compared to 35.2 percent two years ago. Statics show the women's participation rate has undergone an uninterrupted increase during that time.

Meanwhile, the participation rate for men has actually declined, although the trend is not as pro-

nounced. In November 1970 some 75.5 percent of Canadian men were listed as being part of the labour force, compared to only 74.7 last month. But the latest figure represents a slight increase from December 1971 when the participation rate was 74.6 percent.

On a regional basis, unemployment last month increased most dramatically in British Columbia where it jumped to 8.3 percent from 6.7 in November.

It was up to 5.2 percent from 4.9 on the prairies. In Ontario, it declined to 5.0 from 5.2; in Quebec to 8.7 from 8.8; and in the Atlantic provinces from 10.1 to 9.5.

### Daily Staffers

Reporters, day editors and others must come to the office and sign up for this week. We need you.



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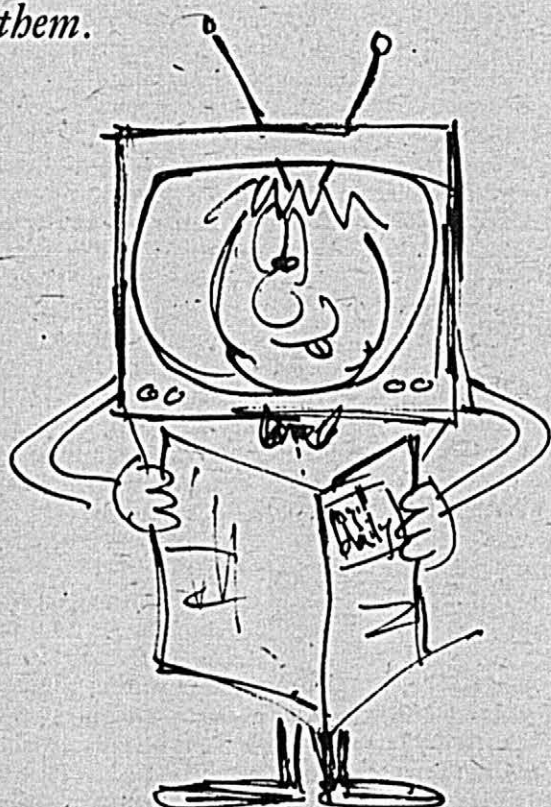
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CLOSING DATE 15 MARCH, 1973



# The Daily is your paper

*We need people who are interested in reporting, layout, sports, photography and lots of other things. Come down to the Daily office in the Union basement to sign up and meet the staff. Experience isn't half as important as eagerness. In fact, experience isn't important at all. All that counts are your ideas and your willingness to implement them.*



by Joan Mandell

## Bell talks to students

McGill students residing atop University Street, were given a chance to speak their minds to Principal Bell at the end of last term.

Principal and Mrs. Bell had been invited by John Southin, Director of Residences, to discuss the relationship between residences and the University, at McConnell Hall. Bell had expressed a prior interest in a discussion of this nature to Michael Adams, President of the Inter-residence Council.

Topics discussed ranged from housing to the fee hike to McGill's financial future.

One student asserted that the university wishes "to be rid of residences." He further accused the administration of thinking of the residences in terms of "hotels"

rather than as centres conducive to learning as well as living. Bell agreed that more money should be spent in the future on the dorms, if it could be demonstrated that a sizeable portion of McGill students would benefit.

Bell claimed that he had first heard of the two month-old advertisements promoting McGill on CHOM, that night. "I didn't know that we were advertising there. I just found out tonight. I'll look into it as soon as I get back. I don't think we should make any cheap sounding effort."

"The fee hike will not go into effect in the near future," stated Bell. He felt that if and when it would, it would be country-wide rather than only in Quebec."

Some students were concerned about the consequences

of Concordia demolishing many people's homes in "the ghetto." One student thought that 30% of the ghetto inhabitants are students. Another student predicted that "it's going to become a very unsafe, lonely place to live" shortly.

Bell responded: "I don't really know what the situation in the ghetto is all about. There are many buildings there that could have been renovated. McGill tried to convince the government of this. We've had a little experience at renovating houses and believe me, it's not cheap or easy. I'm sure that something can be done."

The subject of renovation reminded Mrs. Bell of the students' effort to "add a bit of color to the Union Cafeteria."

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## Editorial

# Nixon's Trudeau

Never before has the barbarity in Washington or the servility in Ottawa been more clearly demonstrated than during the past month's events concerning Vietnam.

On October 20, Nixon cabled the Premier of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) that "the text of the Agreement may now be considered complete". A week later, Kissinger announced that "peace is at hand" and created an easy atmosphere for Nixon to sweep to victory on November 7. But back in Paris, Kissinger now sought major changes in the accord: by December 4, he was demanding 126 changes involving major alterations in all nine headings of the Agreement which he had previously described as 99 per cent complete! Kissinger threatened that the bombing of the North would be greatly expanded unless the DRV yielded to the changes. The DRV stood firm.

The U.S. had stalled the peace talks in order to gain time to build up Saigon's war capabilities (the size of the air force was doubled in two months) and to establish a vast network of "civilian" advisors which will prolong the war in the whole of Indochina even after formal peace agreements have been reached. Then on December 18, the massive bombings began with the aim at terrorizing the Vietnamese people into submission.

Instead, it turned into a military disaster.

Despite the facts that the DRV was hit by 70,000 tons of bombs in 12 days; that in the first week total tonnage dropped equalled half that on England during the Second World War or the explosive power of 10 Hiroshima-type nuclear weapons; that residential areas in the DRV's two largest cities were devastated and thousands of civilians were killed—despite all this, the Vietnamese people destroyed 81 U.S. planes, including 34 B-52s (captured pilots stated that for every bomber downed, two or three returned to the bases so damaged

as to be inoperable). Even according to official U.S. figures, continuation of the raids would have eliminated the entire B-52 bomber fleet in three months. American casualties in the last three weeks of 1972 were the greatest in two years; the number of POWs increased by 10 per cent.

Thus Nixon was forced to return to the Paris peace talks, where the DRV delegates were waiting with the same treaty, making the same demands they had been making three weeks earlier. The "re-Americanization" of the war—and one of Kissinger's most powerful bargaining weapons—had been destroyed with the same effectiveness that the "Vietnamization" scheme met.

Internationally, the U.S. also met with defeat, as governments the world over condemned Nixon's barbarity; the Swedish Prime Minister compared the bombings to Nazi atrocities.

But from the Americans' Canadian colony came only a stony silence. During his skiing vacation, Trudeau—who in 1970 stated that Canada could end the war in a month by cutting off nickel supplies to the U.S.—refused to say anything about the bombing. He did, however, send his condolences on the death of Truman—the president who initiated the counter-insurgency police role of the U.S. in Greece, spread it to Korea and then laid the foundations for its introduction (and eventual defeat) in Indochina.

The puppet role of Canadian politicians was even more clearly demonstrated once parliament resumed. Mitchell Sharp's resolution—approved by all parties—"deplores" the large-scale bombing. The resolution went on to request that *all parties* in the conflict "refrain from acts of warlike nature". All parties? Sharp later explained that the government prepared this "balanced" resolution to avoid finding itself in a position to fight, as a minority, tougher-

worded drafts. Then he laid Canada's subservient role on the line: "We do not regard this as an anti-U.S. statement," he said. "It expresses our protest against all violence on all sides in South East Asia." In other words, the Canadian government is apparently upset that the people of Vietnam have the gall to shoot down bombers which are only trying, after all, to destroy their homes.

Such a lackey attitude on the part of Canadian politicians is not surprising. What else can you expect from the government of a country that is, per capita, the largest arms manufacturer in the world, that received more than half of the research grants for educational and non-profit organizations awarded by the U.S. Defense Department—from a government that plays an active role as an intermediary between the Pentagon and companies in Canada by supporting the defense industry with huge subsidies (mostly to American-owned firms) and printing military trade catalogues, etc...

Commenting on the unpopularity of Canadian involvement in the proposed truce supervision (the last time round, Canada actively collaborated with the CIA), the *Montreal Star* reported that "Key men" in government "are more seriously concerned over the possibility of a hostile reaction from Washington if they take one turning in the road than they are of an unfavourable response from the Canadian people if they take the other."

The lesson of the past month's events is one that has been repeated with increasing force in previous years: if the economy of a country is structured to serve foreign imperial interests, one can hardly expect its government to do otherwise.

It takes a lot more than "balanced" resolutions deploring genocide to make it stop.

Julian Sher

## letters

### Vietnam is one!

Sir,

The differences of opinion which have caused the stalemate in the secret peace negotiation in Paris are understood to be due to the U.S.A.'s insistence on accepting the virtual division of Vietnam instead of treating the country as a unit. In this, the Nixon Administration, including the blunt and arrogant President himself, is disregarding the resolutions of the 1954 Geneva conference on Vietnam in which the whole of Vietnam was accepted as one unit.

In this overriding of the resolutions made by International Bodies, the U.S.A. is practically ruling out any form of international courtesy in respecting international protocols on resolutions by world bodies like that made in Geneva on Vietnam. This kind of

arrogant attitude by a powerful and developed country like that of U.S. sets precedents and examples unworthy of qualified attitudes in peace-keeping, international understandings and in respecting the national sovereignties, which again brings the fundamental principles of human rights and freedom into question.

Any authority who might have the privilege to override the Geneva Agreements is definitely the Vietnamese People and not the U.S. President. The next authority could be another Geneva conference of the same type; or the U.N. who could carry the mandate on an international level in overriding, changing, or modifying past ones.

The U.S.A., under President Nixon is, as it were, teaching Vietnam how to be forced to play poker game under U.S. rules while forgetting their own responsibilities to observe and respect the international code of conduct of being faithful to international conferences and conventions.

P.B. Mukhopadhyay

### The treatment of Richler

Sir,

Back in Montreal on a visit, 15 years after graduation from McGill, I went along to listen to Mordecai Richler's talk in the Leacock Building last week. It was a most rewarding evening and the McGill Debating Union are to be congratulated on their initiative in arranging it. For one hour Mr. Richler read a carefully worked essay which made a light but heartfelt plea for the individuality of the Canadian writer. The talk was amusing, it was sprinkled with revealing anecdotes, it gave interesting sidelights on the best known books, and seemed full of sound thinking on his approach to the writers' profession that would apply equally well in other walks of life.

Despite all this I left the lecture hall, and so did some others, feeling most uneasy: not because of the talk, but because of the treat-

ment of the speaker. The speaker was introduced by a student in two mumbled sentences, the second of which advertised Mr. Stokely Carmichael's scheduled appearance on the following night. After the talk was some uncoordinated questioning from the audience, much of it was unnecessarily aggressive and some rude; at the end there was no formal thanks—or informal—and the meeting broke up in some confusion at the request of the speaker.

Making every allowance I can muster for the new style of campus life, the new relationship between staff and students, or even the weather, I find it hard to explain why someone could not even extend the normal courtesies to a guest on the campus, and one who had clearly worked well and generously on the audience's behalf.

Perhaps it was just everyone's off day, but whatever it was I'm grateful for this chance to give my reaction: and to thank Mr. Richler, if he's still listening.

John Gormely (Class of '57)



# Jobs: the unpleasant reality

by Erica Besso

Employment prospects for the forthcoming crop of university graduates continue to be as bleak as they have been in the last few years. Three major reasons seem to account for this unpleasant reality.

Undoubtedly, the most important factor affecting student unemployment is the present economic condition. The unemployment rate in Quebec climbed to a record high of 8.1% last June. The overall Canadian problem appears even more serious when distribution of the unemployed is considered. Roughly 50 percent of those put out of work by the present economic system fall in the 14-24 age group. Summer unemployment has been just as bad, with rates in the teen-age category hitting as high as 19% in 1970.

A contributing factor to the growing jobless rate is the large labour force produced by the post-World War II baby boom. Over the period 1965-1980, the Canadian work force will have increased by three and a half million, or 50%. The effects of this increase are

especially noticeable now, as those who had deferred their entry on the labour market by prolonged education are encountering the world of work.

Foreign, and especially American, ownership of Canadian industry is a major cause for this deplorable state. Canadian unemployment since the 1960's has paralleled, but at a higher degree, that of the United States. The trade-dependent Canadian economy has never developed a strong secondary industry. Cultivation and extraction of primary products, which most often benefit foreign interests, thus tie labour fluctuations to the ebb and flow of foreign investment policies. Equally obvious is the fact that large foreign corporations are motivated primarily by their own interests, while ignoring the interests of the country in which they are based.

A recent article in *Globe and Mail*, analyzing the development of a highly productive manufacturing sector through selective capital investment, illustrates one more disastrous trend in our economic system. "The increasing concentration of capital in highly technological, capital-intensive manufacturing," the article noted, "by design tends to reduce labour input per dollar invested and increase value-added gains per employee." This means that as production gain per worker increases—the corporate definition of economic progress—more and more lay-offs will occur. Economic expansion will thus create unemployment.

Present unemployment is the manifestation of our all too familiar economic cycle. The never-stopping aim of corporate "growth" results in an over-production of goods. Reduction in consumer demand and thus unemployment follow.

As the Economic Council succinctly put it: "evidence shows that the Canadian government's strategy in the field of manpower policy is primarily a growth strategy, with the objective of equity and stabilization clearly being secondary."

Another factor in the unemployment situation, especially apparent in Quebec, is the competition faced by the university graduate from graduates of CEGEPs and technical schools. The number of students entering a CEGEP with the intention of continuing their studies in university is only 28 percent of the number of non-university CEGEP enrolment. This means that 76 percent of post-secondary students are enrolled in technical courses of an average three years' length. They create much competition for university graduates not only because of their numbers and their earlier access to the market, but also because technical school graduates have a precise training

in their particular skills.

Last year, the University and College Placement Agency recommended a study to determine present and future demand for post-graduate students. The study was never undertaken. In any case, it would not have had significant effects, according to the McGill Manpower Centre Manager Finn Sandsta, because our educational system does not and cannot force students into arbitrary fields.

This seems rather paradoxical, if one considers the reality of countless students who have a hard time making up their minds about the specific direction of their post-secondary studies. Counselling, both in high schools and universities, exhibits a lack of efficiency that is especially apparent at the post-CEGEP level.

Last November, in an effort to help the many E2 students still uncertain about their course, a career conference was organized by McGill in conjunction with the Manpower Center. Although termed "successful" by the organizers, it was a long way from providing information about working conditions and state of demand in each channel.

A 1971 study on the market situation for university graduates, made under the direction of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, estimates that 15 to 30 percent of PhD degree holders will find no need for their skills in the present economic system. This is expected to occur most significantly in the fields of physical sciences.

The same case of over-supply affects the BA and MA levels. In the same study, it was estimated that in 1971 there were 41,000 more BA level graduates in all fields than required by employment opportunities, and 4,900 MAs in the same situation.

Demand is subject to regional disparities and varies among faculties. For instance, Arts shows an excess supply of graduates in Quebec, Ontario, and the Atlantic provinces, whereas there is excess demand in the Western provinces.

Statistics have a very limited value in the assessment of labour conditions. They can point to trends, but not to an actual situation. The number of graduates who will end up working, by necessity, in a field totally unconnected with their studies goes unmentioned. Also what kind of accuracy can we expect from statistics that tell us that 27,000 "new jobs" were created by OFY projects last summer; but neglect to mention that they lasted only three months?

If one conclusion is to be drawn, it is that degrees today are no guarantee of employment. The prospect of a university degree as a passport to a more stimulating job is rapidly becoming a myth.

It would be no exaggeration to say that only 40% of degree-holding graduates could fill the present jobs.

Preference or demand today, as exhibited by 95 percent of recruitment posters, goes to the lower or less specialized degree, the bachelor's. Again, this presupposes a greater flexibility in the graduate, a better ability to adapt himself to changing conditions.

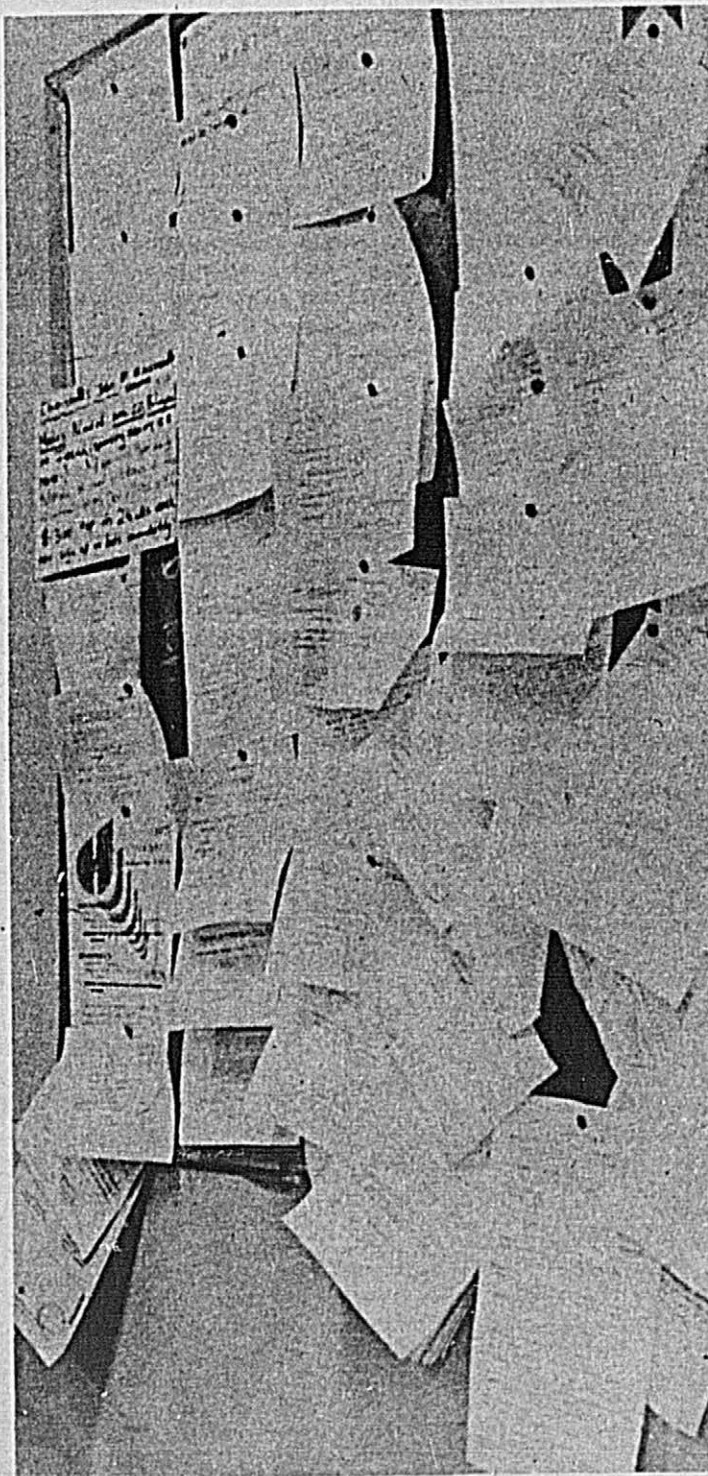
There is also the factor of constant recycling of knowledge. The half-life of knowledge is approximately seven years. It is thus clear that a graduate with longer scholastic years behind him will need to relearn much more.

Demand today exists mainly in the fields of sales and marketing, business administration, and, surprisingly, education. The demand in education seems to be the result of a large number of

graduates' leaving the country when faced with a closed market situation, thus creating a large drop in supply.

What can be done, then, about a situation where an increase in working force is steadily being met by a decrease in labour demand? The capitalist system is moving towards a higher degree of technology, one where corporate profits will increase regardless of the human work force. It is apparent that labour power is regarded as just another commodity, to be discarded or hired depending on the state of production.

Facing this reality, only one solution seems reasonable. The control of production must be taken over by the workers from the profit-gobbling corporations. Clearly, the only course lies in the creation of a new, popularly controlled economic system.





by ken abramovitch  
and fulvio bussandri

## Intramural Hockey

The onset of the second semester is not the only concern of students returning to campus this New Year. It also marks the continuation of the Intramural Ice Hockey season. Now that the hustling, bustling, interfaculty pucksters have overcome their Christmas cheer and New Year's hangups (not to mention exams) they can seriously dedicate themselves to earning a playoff spot. However some teams will have an easier time of making the playoffs because of their pre-Christmas record.

In the NHL, Dentistry I with six points followed by Engineering I, Medicine I, and Education, all with four points, appear safe to make the playoffs if they continue their fine play from the first half.

In the WHA, Grad Studies and Management II are tied for first place with six points while Architecture and Medicine II are tied in second with four points each. Not far behind is Science II with three.

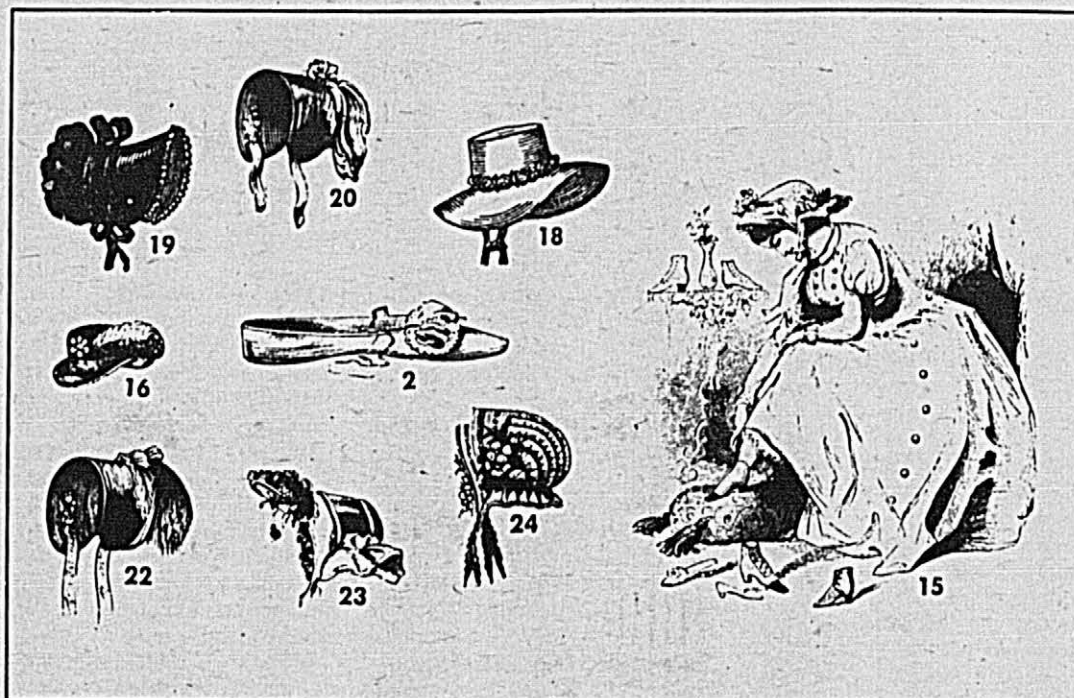
Just as the playoffs are often called a new season, the second half of the intramural season can be termed a new season. No team is out of it yet and the next couple of games (most teams only have about four left) could make things very interesting. If anybody thinks

intramural hockey is bush, just show up at the Winter Stadium Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 9:15. Med I and Dentistry I, will be battling for first place and they are the top two teams on the intramural scene. Other good matchups will be Jan. 23, at 8:15 Science I vs Education (the last gasp for Science I) and Med I vs Law I at 8:15 on Feb. 1.

In the WHA, Grad Studies have proven that they are the cream of their crop and should finish first. However future games will be more critical for the other teams and will dictate their future playoff chances. Upcoming key matchups will be Monday Jan. 22, 8:15 Eng II vs Law II, Thurs. Jan. 25, Architecture vs Arts II and Monday Jan. 29, 8:15, Med II vs Science II.

As far as scoring goes, Michel Bertrand of Grad Studies has proven he has the hottest stick so far. This little hot shot (an ex-Science I star) has fired eight goals in only three games. Eriilla (Arch) has six, Pingore (Med II) has four and Jan Turek of Science II has three.

Over in the NHL, Hoobin of Education has four, followed by a parade of Dentists; Crutchfield (3), Taylor, Galian, and McJanet all with two.



## Inmates indicted for Attica Rebellion

WARSAW, NY (LNS)—Fifteen months after the Attica rebellion, while pages of newspapers and hours of TV time were taken up with the Apollo 17 moon landing, 37 indictments were handed down on December 15 against inmates who participated in the rebellion.

There were no state officials, prison guards, state police, sheriff's deputies or National Guardsmen indicted although 39 of the 43 (32 prisoners and 11 guards) who died at Attica were killed in the assault which a number of inmates have compared to "shooting fish in a barrel".

Governor Nelson Rockefeller, who ordered the assault on the prison on September 13, 1971, was one of the first to comment on the indictments. "The public has been waiting to see if there were actual crimes committed," he said. Now with the indictments, "there's going to be a development in that area."

Assistant Attorney General Robert Fischer was appointed by Rockefeller soon after the rebellion, to prosecute anyone who had committed a crime from the time when large parts of the prison were taken into inmates' hands on September 9, 1971 to when it was in control of prison officials again, five days later. On Friday, December 15, just as everyone was preparing for the holidays, Fischer announced the 37 indictments. He refused to answer any questions as to who they were against, the total number of people indicted and for what crimes.

"It was like something straight out of Joseph McCarthy," said Dan Pochoda, one of the Attica Defense Committee lawyers. "A high official waving around pieces of paper on which are names of 'dangerous individuals' that he will reveal next week."

Fischer claimed that he couldn't reveal who was charged with what because it would give defendants time to escape. Yet two thirds of the approximately 60 men charged (out of the 1200 men who participated in the rebellion) were in jail already and couldn't run away. "It's just a continuation of what happened in September, 1971, after the massacre," said Naomi Burns of the Attica Defense Committee, "when they didn't give out the names of the dead for a week. They're playing games with people—evil little games."

For the next three weeks, with agonizing slowness, the indictments were revealed. A few men would be brought in each day to the grim courthouse in Warsaw, the county seat of rural Wyoming County where Attica is situated. Lawyers and spectators (who filled the 50-60 seat courtroom), each having no idea who would appear, often waited five hours for prisoners to be brought in—in handcuffs and leg irons.

Many of the defendants seemed bewildered. Most of the ones who had come from prisons had been told they had a visit and were thrown in a strip cell until they were dragged off to Warsaw. And when they got there, all the charges against them were not revealed—only charges from one

indictment. A number of prisoners were brought back a second or a third day. "They're really trying to do a job on those men," said one person who was in the courtroom.

The charges against the men range from the murder of a prison guard (which is one of the few crimes in New York State that carries a mandatory death penalty), first degree kidnapping (up to life), attempted murder, assault, promoting prison contraband, unlawful imprisonment, coercion and even two sodomy charges.

Two men have been charged with murder of a guard, John Hill, 21, a Native American and Charles Pernasilice, 20 (who is half Native American) were charged with beating guard William Quinn. He died two days later after he had been sent out of the prison and taken to a hospital. During the rebellion, prison officials had at first claimed that Quinn was pushed out of a window and the story was picked up by the major news media until someone pointed out that all windows inside Attica are barred.

Pernasilice, the first person to be taken into custody had been told to report to his parole officer. He had been originally picked up when he was 16 for taking a joyride on a motorcycle, and sentenced to four years at Elmira Reformatory. He served 18 months there and after getting out, went to California, in violation of his parole. Picked up hitchhiking, he was then sent to Attica to await his parole violation hearing. He was waiting in Attica when the rebellion happened.

## today

### S.C.M. Yellow Door Coffee House:

Music tonight—Len Penniford, 8-12 pm. Psychiatric clinic at 7 pm. Lunch seven days a week from 12-2 pm at 3625 Aylmer or phone 392-4947.

### English Department Film Series:

Oziga Vertov's "Man With a Movie Camera", Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 15 and 16 at 4 pm in FDA Auditorium (PSCA). Admission 25c.

### Sigma Chi Fraternity:

All interested guys come enjoy a free three course hot meal at Sigma Chi Fraternity, 3458 Peel Street. Weekdays at 1 pm or phone 849-5965.



# Heidelberg

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*And that's the truth!*

## Skiing takes a new turn



Cross-country skiing's the new craze. Everything about it is different. From the clothes you wear right down to your skis. Just the sport for a girl like you. One who's eager to try something new.

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## women's sports

ALL ACTIVITIES START WEEK OF JAN. 15th  
THERE'S SOMETHING FOR ALL STUDENTS  
"PARTICIPATION" IS THE WORD

**COURSES OF INSTRUCTION**—Register by attending the class of your choice this week, ready for activity.

**BADMINTON**—Mon. 2 p.m., Tues. 11 a.m., Tues. 2 p.m., Thurs. 3 p.m. Racquets & birds provided—Currie Gym.

**FENCING**—Continuation of classes from first term Tues. & Thurs. 6:30 p.m. Room 304 Currie—for men & women.

**KEEP FIT—SKI CONDITIONING**—Join the group in the Wrestling Room at Currie Gym any Tues. at 2, Wed. at 12 noon, Thurs. at 1.

**SKATING**—Continues Tues. 10-12, Thurs. 2-4 and Sat. 9:30-11:30 a.m. New classes now starting also at these times—Open to both women & men students.

**SKIING CLASSES**—Mon. & Wed. 2 p.m. for beginners and very elementary—and Cross Country ski classes Tues. 10 a.m. (limited equipment). All in Montreal—Transportation provided. Information Meeting Jan. 15, 12:30 Weston Pool Lounge.

**SKIDAYS**—Register at Women's Athletics Offices Currie Gym & Weston Pool for Jan. 25, also Feb. 6 & Feb. 15.

**TENNIS**—Classes will not start until Feb. 12th. See "Sports Activity Program" Info Sheet.

## women's sports

**AQUATICS CLASSES**—Register at first class this week at Weston Pool. Get your information pamphlet for all details. Classes offered as follows:

Red Cross (Beg. Jun. & Int.) Mon. Wed. Fri. 12:15 or Tues. or Thurs. 7 p.m.

Red Cross (Int. & Sen.) Tues. or Thurs. 2 p.m.

Red Cross Instructor's Course Screen Test

Mon. Jan. 15, 5 p.m.

Skin Diving & Underwater Hockey Thurs. 12:15

Synchronized Swimming Mon. 1 p.m. or Thurs. 1 p.m.

Royal Lifesaving—Bronze Mon. 12 noon or Thurs. 12:15 P.M.

Royal Lifesaving—Bronze Cross, Award of Merit or Distinction. Tues. 3:30 or Thurs. 1:30.

General Swimming & Diving—Mon. or Wed. or Fri. 12:15.

### INTRAMURAL

**VOLLEYBALL**—Competition starts this week—Tues. nights, 5:30-7:30 Currie Gym. If you'd like to play and are not registered in a Unit, phone your Rep. or just turn out this Tues. Jan. 16—all units play that night.

### TEAMS, CLUBS

**BADMINTON TEAM TRYOUTS**—Register at Women's Athletics Office, Currie, NO LATER THAN Jan. 17th. TRYOUTS will be held Tues. & Thurs. 7:45-9:30 p.m. to select team for Q.U.A.A. Championships Feb. 10th at Laval University.

**FENCING CLUB**—All fencers—men & women, Intermediate and Advanced—Welcome: Tues. & Thurs. 7:30-9:30 p.m. Fencing Studio, Room 304 Currie.

**PICK UP YOUR INFORMATION BROCHURE FROM WOMEN'S ATHLETICS OFFICES OR LOCKER ROOMS, Weston or Currie.**





# EXPORT "A"

CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

WARNING: The Department of National Health and Welfare advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked.

## WE WILL LISTEN TO YOUR PROBLEM! COME TO THE COUNSELLING CENTRE

Drop in at B-133, 3700 McTavish  
or call 392-8889 or 392-8882

Personal, educational, vocational counselling and  
psychological testing (at no cost).

Dr. William M. Talley, Director,  
Counselling Centre



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Downtown, Third Floor  
Also at Fairview and Anjou.

## DAY CARE CENTRE

McGill Baby Drop-In Day  
Care Centre at 3495 Peel  
Street. Opening today,  
January 15. Call Roselle at 392-  
4619 for details. There will be  
a meeting on Wednesday,  
January 17 at 6 pm at the centre  
to discuss fees, hours, organi-  
zation, etc. Everyone interested  
in using the centre should  
come. Bring the kids with you.

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**Business Luncheon served daily from 11 AM - 6 PM**  
from \$1.24 and up

## STUDENT SERVICES AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY

The names, addresses and telephone numbers of student services available at McGill University are as follows:

Admissions Office	Administration Bldg., Rm. 2373	392-5300
Career Advisory Service for Women Students	Administration Bldg. Rm. 221	392-4551
Chaplaincy Service		392-5890
R.C. Newman Centre	3484 Peel St.	288-1806
Hillel	3460 Stanley	845-9171
Lutheran	3521 University	392-5890
Student Christian Movement	3625 Aylmer	392-4947
Counselling Centre	Department of Education 3700 McTavish, B-133	392-8889
Counselling—Residences	Consult resident fellows or assistant directors	
Course Counselling		
Arts	Dawson Hall	392-5088
Science	Assoc. Dean Steedman Assoc. Dean Herschorn	
Dean of Students	Administration Bldg., Rm. 221	392-5287
Drop-in Centre	Redpath Library	
Faculty Counsellors	Room 109, Dawson Hall	392-5088
Freshman Advisory Service	Room 109, Dawson Hall	392-5088
Guidance Service	522 Pine Avenue West	392-5119
Health Service	517 Pine Avenue West	392-5441
Legal Aid	University Centre, 3480 McTavish	
Marriage Counselling	3690 Peel	844-3971
Mental Hygiene Institute	3690 Peel	844-3971
Reception Service for Overseas Students	3480 McTavish Rm B-40	392-8940
Royal Victoria College for Women	3425 University	392-4553
Student Aid—Student Counselling	Administration Bldg., Rm. 110	392-5256
Student Placement Office Canada Manpower Centre	3574 University	283-4411
Tutorial Services		
Arts and Science	522 Pine Avenue West	392-6741
Engineering	MacDonald Engineering Bldg. Chris Marshall	849-4954

If you are not sure of the service which can offer you assistance, please contact the Office of the Dean of Students at 392-5287.